The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4990 號十九百九千四第 日一念月九年西癸治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1873. 一拜禮 號十月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Nov. 8, AGAMEMNON, Brit. str., 1,520, Thomson, Shanghai 1st Nov., Foochow 6th, Tea and Silk.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Nov. 8, LAP TEK, Brit. str., 641, Thebaud, Amoy 7th Nov., General.—E. J. SAGE.

Nov. 8, ST. BRYCEDALE, Brit. bk., 302, Pearce, Newchwang 29th October, 7,700 piculs Beans.—ORDER.

Nov. 8, H.I.C.M. g-b. PENG-CHAO-HAI, 600, Palmer, Canton 8th Nov.

Nov. 8, H. C. ORSTED, Danish steamer, 537, Gollieb, Shanghai Nov. 4th.—G. N. TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Nov. 8, ALDEN BESSE, Amr. bk., 842, Allen Noyes, Port Gamble 6th Sept., Honolulu 5th October, Spars and Timber.—HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO.

Nov. 9, ICONIUM, Amr. bk., 659, J. Margrom, Port Townsend 23rd Aug., Timber and Spars.—BURROWS & SONS.

Nov. 9, GOVERNOLO, Italian cov., 1,400, E. Accinni, Nagasaki 1st Nov.

Nov. 9, GLENISLA, British bark, 372, Watts, Newcastle, N.S.W., 9th Sept., 558 tons Coal.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Nov. 9, HAILOONG, Brit. str., 277, Punchard, Tamsui 2nd Nov., Takao 6th, Amoy 7th, Swatow 8th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

Nov. 8, LORD OF THE ISLES, str., for Singapore and London.

Nov. 8, LOTHAIR, for Whampoa.

Nov. 8, CANTON, for Bangkok.

Nov. 8, ALASKA, str., for Yokohama, &c.

Nov. 8, SINDH, str., for Shanghai.

Nov. 8, YOTUNG, str., for Swatow.

Nov. 9, OLYMPIA, str., for Shanghai.

Nov. 9, H. C. ORSTED, str., to repair Cable.

Nov. 9, AGAMEMNON, str., for Singapore, &c.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 8TH.

Canton, for Bangkok.
Landwersten, for London.
Olympia, str., for Shanghai.
Agamemnon, str., for Singapore, &c.
Lothair, for Whampoa.
Melville, for Canton.
Yoltung, str., for Swatow.

Passengers.

Per *Agamemnon*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Coulter and two children, Mrs. Love and two children, Messrs. Duffy and A. Jouraoleff, and 79 Chinese deck.

Per *Lap Tek*, str., from Amoy,—170 Chinese.

Per *Alden Besse*, from Port Gamble, &c.—8 Chinese.

Per *Hailoong*, str., from Tamsui, &c.,—Major Warfield, Captain Jackson, and Mr. Sammonds, and 74 Chinese.

Per *Canton*, for Bangkok:—20 Chinese.

Per *Olympia*, str., for London:—9 cabin and 20 Chinese.

Per *Yoltung*, str., for Swatow:—100 Chinese.

Per *Alaska*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco,—Mr. and Mrs. A. McG. Heaton, Messrs. P. Reid and G. Agrati, two Europeans, and 156 Chinese deck.

Reports.

The Italian corvette *Governolo* reports left Nagasaki on 1st November; had light winds the first part, latter part fresh N.E. winds.

The American bark *Iconium* reports left Port Townsend on 23rd August; had fine weather to the China Sea; in the China Sea had the latter part fresh N.E. winds to arrival.

The British steamship *Agamemnon* reports left Shanghai on 1st November, and Foochow on the 6th; had moderate and fresh N. Easterly monsoon throughout.

The British steamer *Lap Tek* reports left Amoy on 7th November; had fine weather throughout, with moderate N.E. monsoon; off Tungmi Point, passed steamship *Glaucus*; in Amoy, H.M.S. *Hornet*.

The British bark *St. Brycedale* reports left Newchwang on 29th October; on the 1st November, had light S. wind and fine weather, thence light N.N.E. to N.E. winds to Breaker Point, since the light E.N.E. winds to port; off Amoy, passed a junk, waterlogged.

The American bark *Alden Besse* reports left Port Gamble, Puget Sound on 6th September, and Honolulu on the 5th October; had light variable trades across to the China Sea; off Formosa, had calms, and the last three days N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The British bark *Glenisla* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 9th September; had variable winds and fine weather to the China Sea; the last week strong N.E. winds to arrival; had three weeks calms between Caroline Island and New Island.

The British steamer *Hailoong* reports left Tamsui on 2nd November, Takao on 6th, Amoy on 7th and Swatow on 8th; experienced strong and fresh N.E. monsoon throughout the passage; H.M.S. *Teaser* left Tamsui for Foochow on the 2nd; in Amoy, steamers *Augusta Dafter* and H.M.S. *Hornet*; in Swatow, steamship *Lee Yeun*.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Albert Victor	London	Aug. 10
Yeivo	Cardiff	June 26
Dronning Louise	Hamburg	July 17
Banian	London	Aug. 8
Adelia Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Korsaer	Cardiff	Sept. 4
Aline	Cardiff	Sept. 5
Civiale	Hamburg	Sept. 5
Gryfe	London	Sept. 18
Nankin (s)	London	Sept. 22
Ingeburg	Cardiff	Sept. 22
Genaros	London	Sept. 25
Peshawur (s)	Southampton	Sept. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 936 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
—On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1082 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.
ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.
By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
NOTICE.
ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.
Provisional Committee.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
AT A GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.
Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.
Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
..... 1873.
To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
Address.....
1135]

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

To be Let.

TO LET.
OFFICES on the first floor of premises on Peddar's Wharf.
Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
1m 1834 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

TO LET.
TWO ROOMS in Nullah Lane. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers.
Queen's Road East.
tf 1802 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

TO LET.
THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.
Possession from the 1st of November next.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 1636 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

TO LET,
With prompt possession,
NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 4, at Lower Mosque Terrace.
G. VON OVERBECK.
tf 1591 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st October.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Caine Road. Gas and Water.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c
tf 1438 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st October.
NO. 14, Shelley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, $40 per month.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c.
tf 1439 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET.
A THREE STOREY Comfortable HOUSE, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having nine rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply,
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 1464 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES Nos. 3 and 6 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.
THAT Commodious HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane. Possession can be had on the 1st September.
Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

FOR RENT.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
DURING the Winter months the Steamer *POWAN* will start for CANTON at 5, instead of 6 P.M., commencing on the 1st of November next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1761 Hongkong, 24th October, 1873.

NOTICE.
OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of
HOUSES, &c., TO LET,
kept by the undersigned.
Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble.
A moderate commission charged.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*
tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade; objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOW READY
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, a Brokerage of 33⅓ %, (Thirty-three and one-third per cent.) upon the Premia ON ALL INSURANCES, in lieu of 10 %, heretofore allowed, will be granted to insurers in the above-named Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1786 Hongkong, 29th October, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 11th November, 1873, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A very fine new PIANO MECANIQUE, (lately raffled by Messrs. Dubost & Co.,) by the celebrated French maker, Debain,
And,
One Carron BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.
Also,
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, OIL PAINTING, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, Iron BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, RUGS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1843 Hongkong, 8th November, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
In the matter of THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Official Liquidators, to offer for sale by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, or withdrawn in whole or part, on
THURSDAY,
the 20th November, 1873, at noon, *upon the Premises,*—
All the LEASEHOLD and other PROPERTY of the above Company, in Lots or in Parcels:—

LOT 1.
INLAND LOTS Nos. 749, 781, and 782, situate at East Point, fronting on Causeway Bay, containing, in all Forty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty square feet, or thereabouts, held under Crown Lease for 999 years, at the aggregate Crown Rent of $762.52 per annum, with the Messuage and Buildings erected thereon, consisting of One STILL HOUSE, 47 feet by 36 feet on ground floor, and 40 feet in height; Three FERMENTING HOUSES, 100 by 37 by 21; 66 by 24 by 21; 100 by 40 by 21; One BOTTLING ROOM and OFFICE, 100 by 32 by 21; One BOILER SHED, 47 by 46 by 13; One Block SERVANTS' QUARTERS, 64 by 15 by 13; One Detached CHIMNEY, 80 feet in height; Two Tiled WATER TANKS, 29 by 7.6 by 6.3, and 23 by 12 by 7.6; One Tiled MIXING TANK, 24 by 12 by 5; One IRON MOLASSES TANK, under Office, capacity 20,000 gallons. DISTILLING PLANT. One COFFEY'S STILL, by Pontifex & Wood, London, with all Pipes, Connections, and Adjuncts, complete, capacity 2,000 gallons of Wash per hour, or 4,800 proof gallons of Spirit in 24 hours; One large Copper FRENCH STILL, complete, capacity 1,000 gallons Proof Spirit per day. One EGROT'S PATENT STILL, Copper, 400 gallons per day. One DEROSNE'S DISTILLING APPARATUS, Copper, double pan, 300 gallons per day. One Copper LIQUEUR STILL, 200 gallons per day. One large GERMAN STILL, capacity unknown, as it has never been worked. One small TESTING STILL, Copper, 50 gallons per day (day meaning 24 hours.) All these Stills are fitted with Cocks, Pipes, Condensers, &c., complete. They are fitted at present for working by Steam, but with the exception of the Coffey's Still, can be worked over naked fires. Six STEAM PUMPS, one large mixing, 6 in. diameter, 16 in. stroke; Two WASH PUMPS, 5 in. diameter and 10 in. stroke, and 4 in. diameter and 7 in. stroke; One WATER PUMP, 3½ in. diameter, 12 in. stroke, (all the above double acting); One FEINTS' PUMP, 4 in. diameter, 5 in. stroke; One small FEED PUMP. Two SHIP'S PORTABLE HAND PUMPS and HOSE. Two SPIRIT RECEIVERS, 8 ft. by 13 by 5. One FEINTS' RECEIVER, 8 ft. by 3.6 by 5. One Iron WATER TANK, 17 ft. by 9 by 3.6. One STEAM RECEIVER, with Reducing Valve, &c. Two BOILERS, one new, 20 by 6, the other 2 years, old, 18 by 5.6, with Feeder, Steam Pipes, Valves, &c., thoroughly complete. Twelve LARGE and One hundred and six SMALL FERMENTING BACKS, capacity of former 180,000 gallons, of latter 90,000, with Connections, &c., all in good order, and ready for use. Also, FORGE, VICE, Blacksmith's and Tinsmith's TOOLS, HOISTING APPARATUS, SPARE PIPING (1½, 2, 3, and 4 inch.) BENDS, TEES, and THIMBLES to match, Brass 3-way Plug COCKS, 150 2 in. Brass BEER TAPS, never used, &c. Also, OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, Fireproof SAFE, &c.

LOT 2.
All the MATERIALS and UTENSILS used in the Bottling and Compound Room, consisting of Copper Mixing CANS, Pulping MACHINE and Screw PRESS, SCALES and WEIGHTS, PESTLES and MORTARS, Spice MILLS, Copper MEASURES (Gallon and Litre), FUNNELS, DIPPERS, STRAINERS, STENCILS, HYDROMETERS, SACCHAROMETERS, Copper SYPHON and PUMP, Sampling GLASSES, Racking and Bottling TAPS, &c., &c., &c.

LOT 3.
All CASKS (consisting of Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Kegs,) Molasses TUBS, Cooper's TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, Branding IRONS, Press HOOPS and COOPERAGE. BOTTLES, (consisting of Magnums, Quarts, Pints, ½ Pints, and ¼ Pints,) Filtering FUNNELS and Filtering CLOTH and PAPER, Pint and Quart CORKS, CAPSULES and LABELS of every description. Six-Syphon BOTTLING MACHINE, BOTTLE WASHING APPARATUS, CORKING and CAPSULING MACHINES.

Also, the entire STOCK of LIQUORS on hand, consisting of SPIRIT, RUM, GIN, BRANDY, OLD TOM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, PERFUMES, &c., &c., together with the Parcels of SEEDS, ROOTS, BERRIES, HERBS, SPICES, ALKALIES, ESSENCES, Distilled WATERS, Essential OILS, COLORS, &c. Also, all CONTRACTS, Trade FIXTURES, and GOODWILL, &c., of above Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance within seven days after, prior to delivery. Movable Lots to be taken delivery of within seven days, and Transfer Deed of the Land, &c., to be made out by the Purchaser, at his own expense.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale.
tf 1813 Hongkong, 4th November, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON 25th November, 1873, at Noon, on board, will be sold by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,—
THE BRITISH SCHOONER
GAVIOTA,
of 150.03 Tons Register, built at British Kowloon in 1869, and recoppered in 1871, as she now lies in Swatow Harbour, together with all the necessary equipments belonging to her, as she arrived from sea.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.2, and vessel and equipment to be then at Purchaser's risk, with all errors and faults of description.
For Copies of her Inventory, and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong;
or
BRADLEY & Co.,
Swatow.
1772]

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

Auctions.

POSTPONED TILL TUESDAY, THE 25TH NOVEMBER, 1873, AT NOON.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, GODOWNS, PIER, PLANT, AND MACHINERY.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
TUESDAY,
the 25th November, 1873, at Noon,
Upon the premises,—
All that VALUABLE PROPERTY, held under Crown Leases for the Residue of Terms of 999 years, being the whole of the Premises lately occupied by
THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED,
situate at Praya East, Hongkong, on Marine Lots Nos. 29, 29A, 30, and 30A, and consisting of a Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, GODOWNS, and BUSINESS PREMISES, together with the WHARF and PIER, extending into the Harbour from the Public Praya, opposite to the said premises.
Also, the ENGINES, STEAM CRANES, WAGGONS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, ROPES, GEAR, MACHINERY, and FIXTURES, lately used by the said Company, and now in or about the said premises.
The Company was authorized to construct the said Wharf and Pier by Ordinance No. 11 of 1871, and the same are sold subject to the rights of the Crown.
The Vendors have been in communication with the Government, as to the facilities which would be afforded to purchasers to carry on a similar business to that of the said Company, and all information on the subject can be obtained on application, at the office of the Undersigned, where an Inventory of the PLANT, FIXTURES, and MACHINERY may be inspected.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Transfer Deed, which is to be made out by the purchaser at his own expense.
The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1840 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions, to offer for Public Competition, at an early date (if not previously disposed of) at their *Sales Room*, Kiangse Road,—
THE BRITISH PADDLE STEAMER
"*NANZING,*"
as she now lies in the Hwangpoo.
The "*NANZING*" is an Iron Steamer, heavily plated, built on the Clyde, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, in 1862.
Length.....210 feet.
Breadth.....27.6.
Tonnage.....620.96/100.
Her Engines, by the same builders, are oscillating, and 200 H.P. nominal.
She is expressly fitted and well adapted for the coasting trade, has ample accommodation for passengers, and is well and favourably known as a comfortable sea-boat.
She is well found in Ground Tackle, Deck, and Engine-Room Departments, requiring only Coal to proceed to sea.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash or approved Bank Cheque on fall of the hammer; balance, on transfer, within three days. Expenses of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.
The Vessel will be sold with all faults and errors of description, as she lays, and will be at the risk of the purchaser on the the fall of the hammer.
For Inventory, cards to view, and any further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1696 SHANGHAI.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.
Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, WEST RIVER, SIECHEW, and MACAO.
WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [1654

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 1477

FOOCHOW DOCK
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.
The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.
A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.
The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.
Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.
A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.
Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, recparred, repairs also done in harbour; and ironships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.
The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 13th June, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

Intimations.

NOTICE.
STEAM TO LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE *ZAMBESI*, conveying the homeward mails from Hongkong of 13th November, will proceed to London (as an extra steamer from Galle) via the Suez Canal.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1873. [1809

FOR SALE.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1874,
with
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND TABLE OF HIGH TIDES AT SHANGHAI.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1778 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

BAKER & CO.
HAVING purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of Messrs. BONNETT & Co., under very advantageous terms, beg to announce that the premises lately occupied by the above were RE-OPENED for business on
MONDAY, the 15th instant,
Where we are showing a well selected Stock of
COLORED SILKS, SATINS,
COSTUMES FOR THE COMING SEASON,
IN THE
Newest Style and Materials.
RIBBONS, LACES, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,
AND
STATIONERY,
in great variety.
Also,
A large Stock of
TABLE-LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.,
Most of the above Goods to be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
to make room for
NEW GOODS
for the Autumn and Winter Seasons.
Also,
A large Stock of
ENGLISH-MADE SADDLERY,
which must be sold without *regard to cost.*
BAKER & CO.,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,*
COURT MILLINERS, DRESS AND MANTLE MAKERS,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS, &c., &c., &c.
1475 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.
T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 1921 [Feb 1.

NOTICE.
TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG,
ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*
BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.
REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE,
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE business of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August proximo, until further notice.
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

KOSS & Co.,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
Received, ex latest arrivals.
THEIR NEW STOCK of ready-made CLOTHING, of every description and size, all of the latest fashions and best materials; a splendid fit guaranteed.
They beg also to call attention to their other articles, viz.: Felt HATS, Silk HATS, Vienna BOOTS, WHITE SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, UNDERSHIRTS, SOCKS, &c.
The Finest French NOUVEAUTES, THOUSERINGS, Black and Blue CLOTH, DOESKINS, COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c., they keep on stock, to solicit orders to be taken by measure.
3m 1625 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex "Tigre," 29th March, 1873.
No mark ..... 1 case.
Ex "Hoogly," 13th March, 1873.
No mark ..... 1 basket Iron Chain.
Ex "Donnai," 3rd October, 1873.
SZ 1/16 18 ..... 17 cases Furniture.
MY 11/12 } ..... 2 cases Merchandise.
HF }
Ex "Peiho, 7th October, 1873.
G&C, 1489/1491 ..... 2 cases Merchandise.
MY 13/14 } ..... 2 cases do.
HF }
Ex "Meikong," 23rd October, 1873.
G. B. Glover, Esq. ..... 1 box.
FA, No. 3 ..... 1 box.
RM Nos. 1/4 } ..... 4 cases.
Y&L }
BJ, 1/20 ..... 20 boxes Wine.
C in diamond, Nos. 4, } 4 packages.
GG 6, 7, and 583 }
SS
J in heart; No. 1 } ..... 1 case.
EVE, No. 1 ..... 1 case.
D. F. Tuton ..... 1 small box.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

Intimations.

FOR M

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.

tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, in our Firm, ceased on the 16th August last.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1615 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.

tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1873.

JOHN CHINAMAN, who, in old days was looked upon as a curiosity, where he was not completely despised, is beginning to make his presence felt in the world. It is not, however, by any of the brilliant displays which usually dazzle mankind that the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire are pushing their way to the front. War they have always despised, and in it they could never make but a sorry show before the Western world. In literature, though talent, and in some instances beauty, cannot be denied to their classical works, the Chinese are too far removed from the ordinary line of thought in the West to be able to command from European and American readers more than the slight attention which people pay to things which are curious, but of not much practical importance; and in art, they stand very much in the same position, having never risen beyond a power of clever and accurate delineation of plain objects, without an idea of perspective, or even conceiving the possibility of pourtraying the higher beauties of nature. For the progress which China has made, therefore, in those things which usually render nations noteworthy, she might have remained for ages but little thought of by the Western world. But she has shown herself possessed in an eminent degree of a quality which is an enormous source of power in the present day. The Chinese have more perhaps than any nation in the world, that steady plodding industry which is the backbone of the minor sort of material success. The large bulk of the Chinese start in life with the definite object of making a small capital, and are willing to work steadily and unremittingly till they have attained their end. This definiteness of their purpose, and the pertinacity with which they adhere to it, makes them everywhere formidable competitors in all those walks of life where the chief elements of success are not talent, but steadiness and industry. As mechanics they excel in every place where they have tried their hands. In the United States they have made their value felt in both out-door work and that in factories, and have raised the bitter opposition of the labouring classes on account of the degree to which they compete with them. Latterly, the question has been seriously discussed in the home papers whether Chinese would not make good hands in English manufactories, and recently so good an authority in mercantile and industrial questions as the *Economist*, took the whole question into careful consideration.

The view which is adopted by the above paper, is one which displays very good information upon the subject, though, we think, the conclusions arrived at are erroneous. The *Economist* thinks that the Chinese are far too much in the habit of entering upon combinations to raise wages over to be able long to compete with English hands; and it also makes a remark which shows a good acquaintance with matters in China, to the effect that in one way or another the Chinese would always work so as to get the conduct of any business they were employed in into their own hands. It is no doubt quite true that Chinese do enter upon labour combinations more perhaps than any other people, and that they have a very great idea of learning a business from their employers, and then carrying it on on their own account. But they only carry these habits to extremes in their own country, where they naturally have far greater means of doing so successfully than they can possibly command in a foreign country, where they are aliens and in a minority. The Chinaman has a marvellous power of perceiving with accuracy the exact extent to which his powers in any given case extend; and although Chinese at home would combine to obtain the highest possible rate of wages from their employers, they would, as they have been always found to do elsewhere, take good care to cut a little under the Europeans, and would always be able to do so on account of their inexpensive mode of living. Wherever a little rice, fish, and cabbage, a blanket, a board, and less living room than would be required by an ordinary European in the forecastle of a ship can be found, there the Chinaman will live and flourish, and do as good a day's work at any ordinary mechanical employment as Europeans spending four times as much to maintain themselves. The secret of the Chinaman's success as a labourer abroad is to be found in his sobriety, his economy, and his perseverance—qualities which will make their weight felt in any place and in any sphere of life.

The *Economist* is, therefore, we think wrong in imagining that Chinese hands would not seriously compete with those in England, on account of their combining for too high wages; and as respects their endeavouring to take the business into their own hands, a mistake is likewise fallen into. They do this in China, because they are in a position to do a vast amount which no European can do in the country, chiefly by obtaining patronage and support from official quarters, or at least from strong native guilds, which gives them a commanding position in anything which they undertake and make Chinese as opposed to Foreign. But their always endeavouring to obtain the mastery of a business here is, when the reason is understood, a ground for concluding not that they would do so abroad, but precisely the opposite. Without such outside aid or subsidy they would never hope to carry on a large factory, and even if they could command the capital, would never attempt it in a foreign land. How much they can do in the lower walks of mechanical work is proved by what they have already accomplished in America, where they have long competed most seriously with the industrial classes of all kinds, and where neither of the elements, which the *Economist* thinks would stand in the way of their success, has been found to exist.

We publish further on an interesting correspondence on the subject of Coroner's Juries. It is satisfactory that in future the plan hitherto adopted, which entailed much extra work upon the more intelligent part of the community, will be abandoned.

The telegraph steamer *H. C. Orsted* arrived on Saturday, and brought up near the wreck of the *Danmark*, with the intention of recovering the remainder of her cargo; but in consequence of the interruption in the cable communication, she took in coal, and then departed for the scene of the break.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong during the month ending 31st October, 1873, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Oriental Bank Corporation	$ 615,795
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	754,229
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	445,156
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,563,736
Total,	3,379,016

Messrs. A. G. Hogg & Co.'s Saigon Rice Circular of the 1st instant, reports as follows:—The Native Taxes for the past year having been paid, holders are unwilling to clean their paddy, except at higher rates. It is reported that a very large quantity is still in the country, but this will be held until the probable yield of the New Season is fully ascertained. The quantity brought to market is trifling, and the price quoted is $1.35, but in order to fulfill contracts higher rates have been paid, and much detention is caused by the difficulty in procuring ready Grain. The total export to date was 4,098,102 piculs.

The Captain Superintendent of Police notifies that, it having become necessary to revise the issue of night passes, no passes will be issued to Europeans for the use of their servants for the first quarter of 1874, except on requisition being made to this department before the 15th December next. Forms of requisition will be left at the European houses. Should no requisition be forwarded, passes will not be issued until seven days after application is made. The hours for the issue of passes are between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on all days, except Saturdays and Sundays. Passes sent for exchange at other hours cannot receive attention.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 6th Nov., 1873.

Belgium contemplates the adoption of a Gold standard.

FRANCE.

The French Assembly has been reopened. It was urged that increased authority and durability of the Government were essential to the safety of the country. The Conservative motion, granting a prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers for ten years, was supported by the Ministry, and declared to be urgent. Carried by a large majority. The Republican and Imperialist's motions were both rejected.

Hongkong 8th November, 1873.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

November 8th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DRUNK AND OBSTREPEROUS.

Edward Richards, a seaman on board the U. S. corvette *Yantic*, was charged by P.C. Peter Farlane, No. 58, with coming down to Peddar's Wharf in chair 484, and becoming obstreperous, insomuch that defendant nearly threw him into the sea.

Complainant said he had to blow his whistle to get assistance, as defendant refused to pay his chair, and assaulted him. P.C. 82 came on shore from the police boat, and rendered assistance, and on the road defendant became more obstreperous, and could not be kept in his chair. In the struggle to get him to the station, defendant tore P.C. 82's coat.

This was corroborated by P.C. 82, and chair coolie 484.

Defendant admitted being drunk, but denied ever being obstreperous, or to having torn the constable's uniform coat.

Mr. May told defendant there was the evidence of so many against him, that it was clear he had been guilty of the charges against him. He would advise him to take warning from the results and give a warning to his shipmates. He would fine him $5 for being drunk and obstreperous, and order him to pay $5 for the uniform coat, also to pay 75 cents to chair coolie for the hire of his chair. He would further remark to him that had he paid his chair at the first, when requested, he would have saved all this.

Mr. E. Holmes, residing at the premises known as Thos. Hunt's buildings, overlooking Peddar's wharf, appeared in Court, and complained of the constables' conduct in the affair, stating that he could overlook the wharf. He did not see the first of the affair, but he saw the chair leaving the wharf in custody of the two constables. He saw one of them deliberately strike the defendant, whilst in the chair, with a staff. He called out to them to desist, as he did not think it proper. He could not say how far the defendant was drunk, but since he saw defendant did not remember anything about it, he considered it time to speak. He thought the defendant would have remembered, as he heard him say he had his number, and would gain the day with him in consequence.

The constables were then called in, and both stoutly denied having used a staff. P.C. 58 said he did not have his staff in his hand; he had no time to procure it; his duty was to book the numbers of boats and names of passengers going off from the wharf, and his staff was hanging up at the bamboo shed.

Inspector Gair suggested that the gentleman be put on oath, as he himself could prove that if any violence was used, it was necessary, from the defendant's behaviour in the charge-room.

Mr. Holmes expressed a hope that he was not doing wrong by making a complaint, and simply stating what he saw and heard.

Mr. May informed Mr. Holmes that he was perfectly right. The police, however, had sometimes to deal with some very obstreperous men, and in this case there were evidently no bruises or marks on the defendant, so that there could not have been any very undue violence used on the part of the police.

STREET GAMBLING.

Wong-a-chun, Wong-a-fook, Li-a-cheong, and two others, were charged by Chinese sergeant Sum-a-kow, No. 182, with gambling in the first-street.

Complainant stated that on the approach of the police all the defendants ran into a house close by, except the first defendant.

The mistress of the house came forward, and said she gave the first defendant some ten cent pieces to purchase goods. But this was disproved by the amount of cash found on him. Witness accounted for the difference by saying the first defendant threw down the two ten cent pieces, and Sum-a-kow picked them up.

Another constable, No. 558, deposed that he distinctly saw the first defendant counting out the cash to the gamblers, he being a few paces ahead of Sum-a-kow. Third defendant was the holder of the money bag.

Defendants, as is usual in these cases, made lame defences, and as fifth defendant was not thoroughly recognised by the police, he was discharged. First defendant being recognised as the manager, was sent to two months' hard labour, and the rest to 21 days' hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

P.C. George Kerr, No. 87, charged a man named San-a-mi with being a suspicious character, having observed him for the last week hanging about the Canton and Macao steamers, on their arrival.

Chinese constable Kwok-a-chong corroborated the above evidence, and defendant said he had friends to speak on his behalf. He was accordingly sent to find them, and failing, came back; when he found a man in court, named Kum-a-kwi, who said he was lately a fireman on the Canton steamer, and knew defendant.

Defendant was called on to find security in $10 for a month.

STEALING COALS.

Kwok-leung-sing, master of cargo boat No. 26, and three boatmen, and three boatwomen, crew of same, were charged by Inspector Batten, with stealing five tons of coals, valued $60, the property of the Dock Company.

It appears the defendants left the side of the British ship *Star of the South*, with 50 tons of coals, at 5 p.m. on Friday, and should have been over at the docks from Wanchi by 6 o'clock, instead of which they did not arrive till after 1 a.m. on Saturday morning, and on delivery only 45 tons were found in the cargo boat.

Inspector Batten said that he had asked the chief officer of the British ship *Star of the South* to attend to give evidence, but the Captain refused to allow him to come without a subpœna.

The case was then remanded to Monday, and a subpœna was issued for the mate.

STEALING COFFEE.

Low-a-pat, servant boy to Sergeant Squires, of H.M. 80th Regiment, charged Ho-a-cheong, a cook to privates in Murray Barracks, with stealing a quantity of ground coffee, the property of his master, and taking it to a coolie house.

Defendant, who said he found it in the Barrack yard, and not in the verandah near Sergeant Squires' quarters, was sent to seven days' hard labour.

DRUNKENNESS.

E. H. Payne, a seaman, and J. H. Walker, a landsman, belonging to the U. S. S. *Yantic*, were brought up, charged with being drunk, the latter also with refusing to pay chair hire. The first was fined 50 cents, and the second was ordered to pay 50 cents to chair coolies.

ASSAULT.

Mr. Thos. Pearson, godown keeper to Messrs. Landstein & Co., was summoned by one Yoong-yat-tong, a godown coolie at the Lang-sung-wah-hong, for an assault. The complainant stated his master bought 683 tons of coals at auction a few days back, and he was sent to superintend the weighing of them. He weighed 224 lbs. each time, and finding the quantity on the platform would not give that weight, he was about to put more, when the defendant came and kicked him on the knee (shewed a bruise.)

Defendant admitted the assault, but said it was committed under the greatest provocation. He was delivering 683 tons to the complainant. The complainant brought his own scale, but preferred to use the firm's scale; this he tested in the morning, and found it to be correct, but having to go away for a minute, he found on his return the scale had get out of order, his belief being it had been tampered with. The pendulum would not rise at 2000lbs., although that quantity was placed on the platform, and it would require 5lbs. more to raise it. He had suffered continually from the systematic way the Chinese had of cheating and robbing, and he felt greatly annoyed about it, and spoke to the complainant about it, when he laughed in his face and became very impudent and saucy to him, whereon he turned on him and beat the complainant. He could not, however, find out anything to prove that the scales had been tampered with. There were a number of scales in the godowns which had got out of order in this way, and could not be used, and complainant's scale should not be allowed to be used.

Mr. May informed defendant that he ought to have first ascertained in a quiet way whether the complainant had tampered with the scales or not, before he resorted to violence. He would fine him in the sum of $5, and would direct that the complainant's scales be seized, and inspected by the Inspector of weights and measures.

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE "GLENLYON"

John Pullin, fireman, and Joseph Jackson, seaman on board the British steamer *Glenlyon*, were brought up charged by Chun-a-kwi and Hong-shui-mi, with robbing them at sea of the sums of $1,000 and $1,250, during a storm.

The facts of the cases are detailed in the following informations:—Mong-shui-mi, a draper, from Singapore, laid information as follows.—He took passage on board the steamer *Glenlyon* on the 26th ulto., as a deck passenger for Hongkong, arriving here on the 3rd instant. His baggage consisted of three boxes, containing clothes and some sundry articles, and $1,250 in clean new Mexican's, $600 belonging to his two sons, packed in a piece of white calico. The other $650 were entrusted to his care by friends at Singapore to further on to their families. The box was secured by European locks, as well as by Chinese. His berth was near the entrance on the deck, and the boxes were near him, tied up together. At about noon on the 30th ulto., the steamer was overtaken by a storm, and about midnight he went up to a place near the funnel, about 9 or 10 feet above the deck, and remained there, leaving his boxes on the deck. He was watching his boxes, and at about 2 a.m. he saw two Europeans were endeavouring to remove his boxes from their place. He then called out, when they desisted, and ran away. He felt ill, and laid down. At about 5 a.m. he was better, and stood up, and again he saw one of the two men who had before attempted to move his boxes walking towards the head of the vessel. He saw he had his two parcels of money under his arm, a while and a red one. One of his friends on board also saw the parcels in his possession. He could identify the two men he had mentioned.

Chun-a-kwai also laid information, and said in the heavy storm, at 4 a.m., he saw two European sailors standing near his box, which was just below the deck he was on. He saw one of them had an axe in his hand; the man struck the box with it, and cut it open, and then took out a canvas bag containing $1,000. He immediately went down and went forward to the man who had the bag, but the man who had cut open the box pushed him, and he fell down. The man with the bag then went forward, and he lost sight of him. He also saw the man who had broken open his box take from it a bundle containing $200, wrapped up in a white handkerchief, and then throw the box with the rest of the contents into the sea. He got up and seized hold of the bundle, but he struggled with him, and the bundle got loose, and the money was scattered on the deck. In the meantime, a heavy sea came over the ship, and swept all the money overboard. He then went up to the upper deck, and took shelter there. He could recognise the two men if he saw them again. One of them had a mark on his face. The sum of $1,000 in the canvass bag was of different kinds; Spanish, old and new Mexican dollars, and some Hongkong dollars, all clean. The case was remanded.

THE QUICKSILVER CASE.

Inspector Grimes charged two coolies, named Muk-a-chai and Foong-a-chai, residing at No. 19, Gilman Bazaar, with being concerned in the robbery of three jars of quicksilver from the French steamer *Sindh*, on the night of Thursday; Yeong-a-lan, accountant at the marine store, No. 7, Wing-on-lane, with being concerned with the master of No. 10 in the purchase of same, and Kok-a-yin, head coolie, employed on the steamer *Sindh*, and residing at No. 19, Gilman Bazaar, was also charged with receiving same, knowing it to be stolen. The man arrested in shop No. 7, Wing-on-lane, and the master arrested in the Police-court on Thursday, were arranged as first two defendants.

Mr. Drummond appeared to defend the sixth defendant, Kok-a-yin.

Mr. Gustave Adolphe O. Esinger, purser on board the French mail steamer *Sindh*, deposed to making out the manifest for 99 jars of quicksilver, marked from No. 439 to No. 487, and from No. 967 to No. 1,016 consecutively; transhipped from the steamer *Indus*, at Marseilles, between 26th and 28th September, into the steamer *Sindh*, for Hongkong, consigned to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Mr. J. Viehat, the chief-mate of the French steamer *Sindh*, corroborated the above evidence, adding that he signed at Marseilles the receiving of the quicksilver. The steamer arriving in Hongkong on the evening of the 6th instant, coolies and seamen at once set to work to discharge. The quicksilver was stowed in the fore hold, and the coolies had to pass up and down the fore hatch. He had not missed the quicksilver, as it had not been delivered when the police came on board on the afternoon of Friday. The quicksilver being consigned to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., delivery was commenced, and it was found three jars were missing; 96 were delivered to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., and the three jars produced, marked 444, 485, and 935, were exactly the same as those lost.

The case was then remanded to this day, and the informant, who wished to change his tale, was ordered to find security in $10, to appear and give evidence.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

P.C. Williams, No. 46, charged Lee-a-yin, a doctor, and Chun-a-foo, an unemployed servant, with being suspicious characters.

Complainant stated he was stationed at Causeway Bay Station, and on the night of the 7th a naked man entered his room from the verandah, and seized a pistol pouch on the table, when he jumped up and gave the alarm, and the man was shot at, but got away, over a newly ploughed field. His footsteps were traced to a hut, No. 44 Squatters licence, and on the road the pistol pouch was found. Strong suspicion rested on the second defendant, found in first defendant's hut, and he was ordered to find security in two householders in $10, for one month, and the first defendant was discharged.

STEALING A BUFFALO.

Chun-a-look, a farmer, charged a labourer, with stealing from him, on the 13th September, a buffalo, value $12. A fisherman, named Hom-a-sow, gave evidence of having seen the defendant driving it at 5 p.m. on the 14th September, since when defendant had not been seen, till he was come across by complainant's son.

Defendant, who denied the charge, was sent to three months' hard labour.

THE NEW AMERICAN TRADE DOLLAR.

The following despatch from Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B., Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, enclosing Report of the Assay of the New American Trade Dollar at Canton, and a Proclamation relative to the currency of the said coin from His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Canton, *3rd November*, 1873.

SIR,—At the request of the late Mr. J. McDonall, Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, that I would obtain the legalization by the Chinese Authorities at Canton of the New American Trade Dollar, I obtained from His Excellency the Viceroy the appointment of a joint Commission, to superintend the assay of this coin, and I have now the honor to enclose for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a copy of their Report, and the Proclamation in original and translation, notifying its acceptance in payment of duties, and for general use, at its intrinsic value of 8961, in pure silver.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

The Honorable CECIL C. SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

Minutes of an Assay of the New American Trade Dollar, held at the Hong-mow Customs Bank at Canton, on Saturday, the 27th September, 1873.

Present.—Christopher Thomas Gardner, Esq., H.M.'s Acting Vice-Consul, Canton; Expectant Prefect Fung-kung-hwui, and Yeh-tzu-chun, keeper of the Customs Treasury.

The Chinese Assayers obtained the following results:—

	Tls.	m.	c.
Twenty-eight American Trade Dollars weighed before being melted,	20	3	5
The same after having been melted and refined,	18	1	6
Loss in weight,	2	1	9

	Tls.	m.	c.
From the above it appears that One hundred American Trade Dollars weigh,	72	6	8
And that One hundred Taels weight of American Trade Dollars are equal in pure Sycee to	89	2	4
Add allowance for residuum of Silver,		3	7
	89	6	1

Or, the American Trade Dollar consists of 8961 parts pure silver and 1039 alloy. And in order to pay One hundred Taels of pure Sycee, it will be necessary to pay Tls. 111.6 in American Trade Dollars.

This acknowledged and signed in quintuplicate, in English and Chinese, at the British Consulate at Canton, on the 4th October, 1873.

(Signed.) CHRIS. T. GARDNER.
(Signed.) *Signatures of two Chinese Officials.*

	Tls.	m.	c.	c.
An American Trade Dollar before being melted weighs,	0	7	2	6
After being melted and refined,	0	6	4	8
Loss in weight,	0	0	7	8

	Tls.	m.	c.	c.
An Old Mexican Dollar before being melted weighs,	0	7	1	5
After being melted,	0	6	3	9
Loss in weight,	0	0	7	6

	Tls.	m.	c.	c.
One New Mexican Dollar before being melted weighs,	0	7	2	3
After being melted,	0	6	4	8
Loss in weight,	0	0	7	5

Therefore the New American Trade Dollar weighs $\frac{86}{100}$ more than the New Mexican Dollar, and $\frac{113}{1000}$ more than the Old Mexican Dollar, and contains $\frac{1}{100}$ more pure Silver than the New Mexican Dollar, and $\frac{4}{100}$ more than the Old Mexican Dollar.

	Tls.	m.	c.
One hundred American Trade Dollars contain in pure Sycee	64	8	5
One hundred New Mexican Dollars contain in pure Sycee	64	8	0
One hundred Old Mexican Dollars contain in pure Sycee	63	9	0
One hundred American Trade Dollars contain more pure Silver than the New Mexican Dollars	0	0	5
One hundred American Trade Dollars contain more pure Silver than the Old Mexican Dollars	0	9	5

One hundred American Trade Dollars are worth 100.07 New Mexican Dollars, or 101.48 Old Mexican Dollars.

Therefore the American Trade Dollar is $\frac{1}{10}$th per cent. better than the New Mexican Dollar, and within a fraction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent better than the Old Mexican Dollar.

PROCLAMATION.

(*Translation.*)

Jui, Grand Secretary of the Wen-hua-tien, President of the Board of War, and Governor-General of the Two Kuang Provinces;

Chang, Vice-President of the Board of War, and Governor of Kuang Tung;

Wen, Superintendent of Customs for the Canton Province; issue a proclamation for general information.

Whereas the foreign silver (coin) in daily use among the people of the Kuang-tung Province has long been in circulation, and is moreover admitted to be advantageous and convenient.—In the 5th and 11th years of Tungchih (1866 and 1872), the Hongkong mint coined a new dollar, which upon comparison with pure silver bore a proportion of fully ninety per cent., and, as the records will prove, proclamations were issued notifying the people that it might come into general circulation. There has lately come to Hongkong a newly coined American eagle dollar, called the "Trade dollar," and Sir Brooke Robertson, the British Consul, having requested that officers might be appointed to assay it, the Viceroy and Haikwan thereupon appointed officers to melt it down and assay it, in concert with (an officer from the British Consulate), when, taking the Haikwan Tael of pure silver as the standard, an outturn was obtained of fully 8961; or, Tuels 111.6. of this new eagle dollar, are equivalent to 100 Haikwan Taels of pure silver. Minutes of the assay were drawn up in proof thereof.

For the convenience of traders and people, therefore, this coin should be allowed to be tendered in payment of duties, at the rate of touch obtained at the Assay, and to come into daily circulation. It becomes the duty then of the Viceroy and his colleagues to issue a Proclamation on the subject for general information.

This Proclamation, therefore, is for the information of you merchants, traders, soldiers, and people of every district. You must know that the "Eagle Trade Dollar" that has lately come to Hongkong, has been jointly assayed by officers specially appointed for the purpose, and it can be taken in payment of duties, and come into general circulation. You must not look upon it with suspicion. At the same time, rogues, sharpers, and the like, are hereby strictly forbidden to fabricate spurious imitations of this new Eagle Dollar, with a view to their own profit. And should they dare to set this prohibition at defiance, and fabricate false coin, they shall upon discovery most assuredly be unsparingly arrested and punished.

Let every one obey with trembling!

Let there be no disobedience!

A Special Proclamation.

Tungchih, 12th year, 9th Moon, Day, (October, 1873.)

Translated by
WALTER HILLIER.

CORONER'S JURIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—As the subject of the following correspondence interests nearly the whole of the foreign community, and more especially the most intelligent portion of it, I trust you will be able to find room for its insertion.

I am, yours faithfully,
DAVID WELSH.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1873.

Hon. C. C. SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of H.E. the Governor, the course pursued by Mr. Lister, the Coroner, in selecting names from the panel instead of having the jury elected by lot, as provided for in Ordinance No. 11 of 1864, and I trust you will, on consideration, issue instructions to the Coroner to adhere not only to the letter, but in my opinion, the spirit of the law.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to complain of Mr. Lister's harsh and dictatorial manner towards myself on Saturday last, when ordered by him to sit as a juryman under the circumstances, as above narrated, and hope that on enquiring into the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest held on that day, you may consider it within your province to reprimand him for both subjects of complaint.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ED. BAKER.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1873.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
HONGKONG, *3rd November*, 1873.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that the course followed by the Coroner (Mr. Lister) in the matter referred to, is in accordance with the practice which has been in force for many years past, and is not opposed to law.

Nevertheless, the whole question which you have raised is now under the consideration of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. C. SMITH.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

E. BAKER, Esq.

ALFRED LISTER, Esq.,
Coroner of Hongkong.

SIR,—On the last occasion on which I was summoned to a coroner's jury, I protested against being made to serve without being ballotted for, in accordance with Ordinance No. 11 of 1864, section 16, but you informed me *authoritatively* that that was not the Ordinance under which I was summoned, but that it was under Ordinance No. 7 of 1868. Not being prepared to combat your statement, although I doubted its correctness, I served on the jury.

I find, however, that the Ordinance you referred to, does not give you the slightest authority to select your jurors, and that in accordance with Ordinance No. 11 of 1864, section 16, taken in connection with section 27, they must be ballotted for, and I therefore beg to give you notice that, on the next occasion on which I am summoned to a coroner's jury, I shall decline to be sworn in, unless I am ballotted for in terms of the abovenamed section of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

Although believing that coroner's juries are utterly useless for the purpose for which they are empanelled, and that an inquisition by a qualified officer is, to say the least, equally effective, I do not object to serve on that ground, but because your action in the matter of selecting your juries I believe to be illegal, and in contravention of the Ordinance. I therefore give you this notice, so that no question of contempt may arise, and that you may consult the highest legal authorities, and learn whether your action will be borne out by their opinion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
DAVID WELSH.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1873.

CORONER'S OFFICE,
HONGKONG, *November 7th*, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. WELSH,—Please excuse delay, caused by pressure of business, in answering your letter of the 5th instant.

First, as to what you say of my *authoritative* statements (the emphasis is your own,) I think it is obvious that every Magistrate must be allowed to be, in his own Court, the authoritative exponent of the laws he sits to administer, otherwise his Court becomes a mere debating society, if not a bear garden. His law may be wrong, but this must be shewn by an appeal to higher authority.

The Coroner derives his power, mainly, from the Common Law of England, which is, I need hardly point out, a very ancient, traditional, and *unwritten* system. Even the oldest Statutes are merely affirmative, explanatory, or directive of the Common Law. Therefore, points of Coroner's law are often singularly difficult, and are certainly not to be solved by an off-hand reference to a book which, thirty years ago, did not exist. However, it may be that laymen rush in where lawyers fear to tread. Certainly any layman ought to be very sure of his ground before he imperils his $50 on the point raised in your letter. When I tell you that the Hon. the Acting Attorney-General has given his opinion that the practice complained of is "in accordance with practice, and is not opposed to law," you will perhaps agree with me that he would have very little chance of recovering his coin. For the rest, should any juror desire to make an attempt, where the chances are all in favour of H. M. Treasury, I should look upon it as a very proper mode of finally deciding the question. All that I deprecate is, that you seem to credit me with almost an *anxiety* to act illegally, a condemnation which equally applies to a better Coroner than myself, Mr. Stewart.

I do not think, however, that any gentleman will be called upon to enrich the Colonial coffers, for the following reason: Whilst the question was raised, as it was by you, as a mere matter of dry law, in a good-humoured and temperate manner, I was quite prepared, and am now quite prepared, to fight it for a twelve-month if needs be. But the unnecessarily offensive tone imparted to it on the last occasion on which it was raised, has convinced me that in future all sorts of silly personal questions will be mixed up with the bare point at issue, and therefore, to cut off all such miserable displays of conceit and querulousness at the root, I am making arrangements to ballot for Jurors as you have suggested, but not "in terms of Ordinance 11 of 1864," for that Ordinance has nothing to do with the subject.

Yours very truly,
ALFRED LISTER.

D. WELSH, Esq.

HONGKONG, 8th November, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. LISTER,—I am glad to have the assurance in your letter of yesterday's date that there is to be an end made to the selection of Coroner's Juries, and that they are in future to be ballotted for. When I wrote you, I was quite aware that your custom was "in accordance with practice and is not opposed to law," if by the latter clause it is only meant that you did not break the letter of the law. My contention is that you broke its spirit, and in doing so acted unfairly to those whom you considered the most intelligent of those summoned to serve on the juries.

I think your letter lays you open to other strictures, but as they are beside the question which I raised, I need not notice them, beyond disclaiming any idea of imputing to you an anxiety to act illegally. As the question is interesting to so many, I intend sending the correspondence to the newspapers.

Yours very truly,
DAVID WELSH.

ALFRED LISTER, Esq.

MECURIAL POISONING IN DENTISTRY.

Some statements having become current, asserting the objectionableness of using the red sulphide of mercury for artificial gums, on account of its producing salivation, an experienced dentist writes to the *American Chemist* in refutation of such an idea. He says that not only is the sulphide of mercury very insoluble even in concentrated acids, and not attacked by alkaline fluids, but, in the case of gums, each particle is, as it were, surrounded by a film of india rubber, which helps to protect it from being acted upon—if such protection were necessary. The writer states that he has made very large quantities of vermillion, and always taken care to protect the workmen from the effects of the mercury itself, but without being able to prevent them from handling the vermillion rather carelessly, or from inhaling some of the dust—and yet without the first case of mercurial poisoning having made its appearance, the same workmen having been employed for years, and all enjoying good health.

SENDING LIVE ALLIGATORS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

The *Louisville Ledger* tells a wonderful story about two mail-bags received at Nashville. After several bags of letters had been disposed of, Mr. Forsythe came to a large leather bag filled with printed matter, as was supposed, and after unlocking turned the sack upside down to empty the matter upon a large board arranged for the purpose, when to his surprise and horror two live alligators were spilled out; and in an instant they leapt from the board to the car floor, and ran beneath a lot of loose paper and empty bags. The now frightened clerk shouted "alligators" to his companion, Mr. Glasscock, and in a few seconds they had vacated the mail-room for the purpose of procuring help to kill the monsters. Glasscock finally re-entered the mail-room, and slowly but cautiously proceeded to remove the loose paper, when he discovered a sick-looking yellow spotted tail, resembling very much the tail of a snake. At this sight he really declared the thing to be a snake, and, seizing a poker near by, he dealt it a blow and cut the tail off. This caused the the alligator, as it proved to be, to leave its hiding-place and run out, when Glasscock killed it. The other reptile was captured alive and brought to the city. Examination revealed the fact that somebody in Florida had sent these curious pets through the mail in a paper box, to somebody in Michigan.

INTEMPERANCE IN CHINA.

A correspondent of one of the home papers writes as follows, on the above subject:—

An event of considerable importance in our local history has taken place. A Marine Temperance Society, which has now been in full swing for eight or nine months, formally opened its rooms under the distinguished patronage of Admirals Shadwell and Jenkins, of the British and American navies. The former gentleman made a speech of considerable length, and was followed more briefly by his American brother. The fact is, that for years past such an institution has been greatly needed, for sailors ashore, of whatever nationality, had no alternative, when weary or thirsty, than to go into some low Chinese grog-shop, where poisonous liquor was sold, which had the effect both of filling the gaol and the hospital. It is well known that nineteen-twentieths of the crimes committed by foreigners consist of the "drunk and disorderly" cases of sailors. Now Jack is provided with a nice house where he can eat, drink, and sleep, and also read, write, and play billiards, and other games at an almost nominal charge. So there is no longer any valid excuse for getting drunk, which before was almost a necessity, for the quality of the drink sold at Chinese shops to sailors almost defies description. Suffice it to say that it is composed of native samshu, kerosine, tobacco, bung and sulphuric acid. One bottle of this stuff is sufficently strong to make a whole ship's crew drunk, and its price is only a shilling. It can be bought wholesale for about nine shillings a dozen, and is said to be a cheap and effective blister for horses; and this is the stuff that John Chinaman pours down the throats of our brave but simple-minded tars! Considering the great expense to which the British Government is put every year in hospital and gaol charges for sailors, it is not out of place to suggest that, as the outlay for the Sailors' Temperance Hall is at least £400, her Britannic Majesty's Government might see fit to grant, say £100, towards furthering the ends of this admirable instruction.

THE ASHANTEE WAR, AND THE DISASTER ON THE PRAH.

(*Spectator.*)

The disaster on the Prah may prove eventually to be very far from a disaster, if it helps to teach the English nation how fatal a policy of immediate conciliation and negotiation with such a people as the Ashantees would be. Some of our leading journals were doing all in their power recently to convince the world that any dramatic and heroic remedy for the Ashantee invasion was quite unnecessary, that we might patch up a treaty with the Ashantees by virtue of conceding their fair demands, without punishing them for their invasion of our territory, while those who had foreseen that in dealing with barbarians like the Africans some conspicuous evidence of our overwhelming power would be requisite before any lasting peace could be possible, were sneered at, as advocating a superfluously dangerous and expensive policy, of which they had not counted the cost. We, at least, are by no means disposed to underrate the possible cost of the war in which we must now engage. But we do maintain that by far the least costly kind of war in the end will be that which will most definitively display to the barbarous tribes who have witnessed the check we have sustained, the great resources of which we can dispose, and our power to wield them. If ever proof of this were needed, it has been given in the disaster on the Prah. There we have seen how even weak tribes of natives, who were friendly enough till they saw us sustain a severe check, have turned round like the weather cock with the change of wind, and lent their aid to our Ashantee foes. Barbarous tribes like those of West Africa have no power of realising the invisible strength of a nation which, like ours, is represented by so very slender a force under their own eyes. It requires a trained mind and imagination to realise that Great Britain can apply just as much strength as is needed to make her rule efficient, and has yet so underrated her needs as to incur a severe defeat. It seems probable from the accounts that the King of Chamah was only trying to gain time for his ambuscade when he professed complete neutrality, and endeavoured, as one account states, to persuade the Commodore to put off his expedition up the Prah till the next day. It is certain that he was convinced that the Ashantee power was far the greater of the two, and that this was why he was determined to aid it. And as the King of Chamah reasoned, so the King of Ashantee and the kings of all tribes between Coomassie and Cape Coast Castle are sure to reason. The English have been assailed in their stronghold. They have beaten off the enemy, but they have been quite unable to attempt any serious reprisals. In the only effort they have since made they have shown not only their weakness, but their simplicity, and been outwitted by the commonest native craft. How are these poor creatures to know that all we need is time to swell our forces into a strength before which the hundred thousand Ashantees will be as dust before the wind? Barbarians live in the present, and judge by what they see; and a drawn battle, followed by what they would deem quite a childish absence of suspicion on the eve of a dangerous expedition, with a very thin force, are just the kind of evidences of inadequate power which would impress the native mind with the notion that our star is on the wane. To attempt to negotiate till after we had proved our

THE HEALTH OF SIERRA LEONE.

The *Times* publishes an official report from Mr. Roberts, the sanitary inspector of Sierra Leone, in which he expresses his entire concurrence with Dr. Waters, the chief medical officer, in the opinion "that the sanitary condition of Freetown is in every respect unsatisfactory, and that remedial measures are urgently required;" and he recommends the immediate removal of the famous "shoot," constructed under the orders of Major Bravo, for depositing refuse beneath the principal promenade of the European inhabitants of the station. It is (the *Times* says) a traditional belief, and possibly one not devoid of foundation, that the climate of West Africa is deleterious, but it is manifest that, even if the climate were everything that could conduce to the health and well-being of mankind, the conditions described would be enough to neutralize its beneficial influences. No unacclimatized person could maintain health, and few could long preserve life, in a dwelling built upon soil like that of a London graveyard before intramural burials were prohibited, and while using water which was freely contaminated by its impurities. The military complication now to be unravelled, whether or not it may involve us in a difficult campaign against a semi-barbarous tribe, will at least have the good effect of calling attention to the neglect of sanitary conditions, which has so fatally assisted the noxious influences of the country.

BREAKING-IN ZEBRAS.

The zebra has hitherto been of little use, except to the inventors of pictorial alphabets when they wish for a change from Zany and Zoroaster. His idle days are now over, since the employés of the Jardin d'Acclimatisation in Paris have succeeded in breaking-in two zebras, and making them go in harness. It is never too late to mend, as this example proves, for the antecedents of the zebra have, as a French judge observes of a criminal, been "deplorable." It has been said, "*Ce que femme veut Dieu veut*," but it was reserved for the zebra to prove that this is not always the case, since that very self-willed lady, Madame de Pompadour, entirely failed in taming a splendid specimen of this animal which inhabited the menagerie of Versailles in 1761, and was eagerly coveted by her as an ornament to her equipage. Another zebra was sent to the king's garden a few years later from the Cape of Good Hope. As his mouth was as hard as iron, and his ears, on the other hand, so sensitive that he kicked whenever they were touched, he was a still more unpleasant subject for the trainer's art than his predecessor. Lord Clive brought a female zebra from the Cape to London in 1770, but she could not be broken to harness. It remains to be seen whether the two zebras now in the Bois de Boulogne are rare exceptions to the general rule, or whether the trainers belonging to the stables of Louis XIV. or those employed by Lord Clive were simply injudicious in their method.—*Echo.*

ARTHUR ORTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

An historical description of Wapping, past and present, is given by a writer in the *Daily News*. We extract the following interesting account of the place which has been so often referred to in the Tichborne romance:—"One day, in 1783, Dr. Johnson, talking with Boswell, was pleased to enlarge on the wonderful extent and variety of London, and to observe, 'that men of curious inquiry might see in it such modes of life as very few could even imagine. He in particular,' says Boswell, 'recommended us to explore Wapping, which we resolved to do.' It was once a great wash, or marsh, where the Thames wandered at will over the low lands, or, drawing sullenly back with the refluent tides, left great banks of mud, dull reaches of swampy soil, and ditches where ague and fever lurked at all seasons of the year. The ground was recovered from this waterly dominion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Wapping became a place of temporary abode for seafaring men, and of more permanent settlement for tradesmen dealing in commodities for the supply of shipping and sailors. That was its character when Johnson thought it worth exploring; and that, with the addition of the vast commercial interests represented by the docks, is the character it still possesses. But Wapping had certain grim associations in old times, which made it a spot of evil reputation to mariners inclined to illegal adventures on the high seas. For there, upon the dreary shores, where land and water mingled in a miry confusion of each other's limits, was Execution Dock, where pirates and sea-rovers were hanged at low-water mark, and suffered to remain till three tides had overflowed them. In later times the bodies of these malefactors were suspended in chains at the same spot, and left to bleach, and dry, and shed their ghastly fragments on the wind. The custom continued until some way into the present century, and old Townsend, the Bow Street officer, recommended its perpetuation as a good deterrent example. Wapping has its historical incident too; for it was at the Red Cow, in Anchor-and-Hope Alley, near King Edward's Stairs, that Judge Jefferies, seeking to escape the popular wrath, and get abroad after the Revolution of 1688, was discovered, disguised as a sailor and drinking a pot of ale. The populace, being informed of the fact, seized him, carried him before the Lord Mayor, and put matters in training for his committal to the Tower. In quieter days this river-side place was made the subject of a clerical pun, the Rev. Rowland Hill having told a congregation of the natives that they were 'whopping sinners.' And in the plaintive ditty of 'Wapping Old Stairs,' composed by John Percy, the narrow ways about the London Docks have a bit of romance, yet vocal at odd seasons, in spite of the fresher attractions of the music halls. But all these matters refer to the Wapping of former times before it had been rendered famous by the doings of an Orton or the struggles of a Claimant. A good deal of alteration was introduced into the character of the locality by the making of the docks—St Katherine's and the London—in the early years of the century. Thenceforth Wapping became, not merely a place of sojourn for poor seafaring men, but a great seat of commerce. We are in a city of watery ways of lanes and highroads, where traffic is on a fluid element, and the wash of waves is in the ear. The waves are not those of the sea, it is true; they are only the sluggish undulations of artificial inlets from the Thames, stirred by the passing of the barges to and fro. These craft are lords and masters of the place, and everything else must stand aside for them. The population of Wapping is amphibious, people are half maritime, half commercial. Even the dock labourers salute each other with the nautical phrase, 'What cheer?' The Thames police, who are strong hereabouts, coming and going in wherries between their floating stations and the land, are, both in bearing and costume, as much sailors as constables. A large number of the shops in Wapping and in neighbouring Shadwell are devoted to the satisfaction of marine needs. Above all tower the Titanic warehouses, with their backs to the river, some of which have been recently rebuilt on a scale of yet greater vastness, while others are in the act of being reconstructed to suit the augmenting trade of the times. All this speaks well for the prosperity of Wapping; yet in the close alleys we find many lamentable tokens of the poverty that always attends on wealth. Amongst the youth of both sexes rags and bare feet are very much the wear; and the women have that overworked and underfed look common in neighbourhoods of this kind. The wharf and docks give casual employment to a large number of poor, and when these are out of a job they hang about in rueful indolence. This, then, is Orton Land; and here, in every other shop-window, you may see a portrait of the Claimant, as large as life, in combination with the announcement that 'Sir Roger D. Tichborne, Bart.' will make his appearance at certain East End theatres. Here it was that 'Bullocky Orton,' in the days of his youth, was tied up in large Scotch meat-hampers, as the innocent victim of those practical jokes in which his companions delighted. Here it was that 'old George Orton' tested the strength of his arm and the sharpness of his pigwhip on the quivering flanks of the jokers. Here it was that Arthur, grown somewhat in years and in person, proffered love to Miss Loder, and slipped a tender epistle into the hand of the young lady who is now Mrs. Hannah Johnson, widow. And here it was that the Claimant paid that famous Christmas visit to the Globe public-house, of which Mr. Hawkins has made so much. This is Orton Land, and Arthur is the *genius loci*. What a strange fate that that coarse, chuckle-headed, vulgar, young butcher-boy should now be so much talked about all over the English-speaking world! We recently heard a girl in Bethnal Green ask her elder sister, in respect of a caricature they were studying, 'But who is John Bull?' It is possible to conceive any one in these days asking, 'Who was Arthur Orton?'"

EFFECT OF CAST-IRON STOVES.

Some time ago a paper was read before the French Academy of Science, in which the evil consequences of using cast-iron stoves were forcibly dealt with. Little, however, was the interest excited in the matter at the time, but the subject has more recently been brought forward with better success. Dr. Carret, one of the physicians to the Hôtel Dieu in Chambery, plainly denounces cast-iron stoves as an absolute source of danger to those who use them, and he claims to base his denunciations upon positive facts. It appears that during an epidemic which prevailed in Savoy, Dr. Carret observed that all the inhabitants who were affected by it used cast-iron stoves, which had recently been imported into the country. On the other hand, he observed that all those who used other kinds of stoves, or adopted other modes of firing, escaped the disease. Another circumstance bearing on the same interesting question occurred in the Lyceum of Chambery, where an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out. This outbreak is regarded by Dr. Carret as having been influenced or superinduced by a large cast-iron stove in the dormitory of that establishment.

CAREER OF A RAILWAY PIRATE.

A singular character lately took refuge in Switzerland to avoid the pursuit of the French police, by whom he was "wanted" for a theft. This was the "railway pirate," Gongot, who acquired great notoriety during the time of the Commune by the depredation he committed on the Orleans Railway. He was supplied by the military authorities of the Commune with an ironclad engine, on which he made rapid excursions as far down the line as possible, and reconnoitred the position of the enemy. Any carriages he might find on his way, Gongot hooked on to his engine and brought them back to Paris in triumph. He also often succeeded in intercepting wine and provisions. There was a good deal of dash and romance about his proceedings; he had many narrow escapes in the course of his rapid journeys down the line, but always eluded his enemies, darting along at full speed, as safe on his iron-clad locomotive as a tortoise in its shell. The engine was well armed with revolvers, chassepots, and plenty of cartridges, and as in time Gongot came to consider the railway as his own property, intruders were by no means safe within range of the loopholes of the iron monster. He at last took to levying contributions all along the line, and was becoming a signal nuisance, when the Commune fell and the railway pirate disappeared.—*Examiner.*

THE SHAH'S BREACH OF ETIQUETTE

The Wiesbaden correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—Ostensibly the Shah is here for rest. That is the explanation given to all enquirers, and it might be imprudent to question it; but there is ground for at least a little scepticism. So long as the relations of guest and host at Berlin formed only subject of gossip, I refrained from giving to them any degree of publicity; but as the German press itself has taken the matter up, it is certainly not improper to say that his Majesty the German Emperor and his Majesty the Shah of Persia did not part on the best of terms. The Shah seems to have been guilty of nothing more serious than an innocent, though perhaps, somewhat capricious, indifference to Prussian etiquette. This is the one unpardonable crime in the eyes of Berlin courtiers. A breach of courtesy or of good breeding—I will not say as these qualities are understood in general, and as they are defined in the German code—always subjects the offender, not only to contempt, but to ill-usage. The Shah gave indications from the first that he would not submit to the dictation of the masters of the ceremonies. For a day or two the Court tolerated his eccentricities as one tolerates the antics of a country cousin; but the patience of the Emperor, who is the chief martinet of all, soon broke down, and during the latter part of the visit he studiously avoided his guest. He was indisposed. He was forced to observe the anniversary of his father's death. The Crown Prince was a younger and stronger man, and would be able to entertain the noble visitor more acceptably. Finally, the Crown Prince himself lost patience, and, like his father, did not see the Shah on the last day, or accompany him to the station. The poor monarch started off alone, with only his seventy or eighty followers as escort; and beyond all doubt left without regret a city where he made foes of the tailors and barbers and dancing masters. It is further charged against the successor of Darius that he was wanting in respect to ladies, in a city, too, where there is perhaps less genuine respect for them than in any other place in Christendom. He escorted the Empress to the Opera, and, after seating her, took himself a seat without waiting for the other ladies. Another time the Court ladies were scandalised to learn that the Shah had strolled *incognito* through some of the worst streets of Berlin. I am ashamed to mention such puerile details, but they form part of the current gossip in Berlin society, and are now, as I have said, finding their way into the journals. Even as magnified by Prussian prejudice they throw a certain light on the Shah's character.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 9TH, EVENING.

A good native demand has existed for new Bengal drug, the following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $567½ to $572½, cash and credit; New Benares, $555 to $557½, cash and credit; Old Patna, $537½ to $540, cash and credit; Old Malwa, $607½, cash, for first quality; New Malwa, $595 to $600, for first quality; Estimated unsold Stocks: New Patna, 2,000 chests; New Benares, 350 chests; Old Patna, 160 chests; Malwa, 80 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand,..... 4/1
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....73
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—46½ per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$600 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$950 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 100 per share, nominal.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$210 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$550 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$132 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$120 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—20 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—31 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 109½ per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 8TH, 1873.
As reported by Chinese.

Yellow Peas, 1,800 piculs, at $1.85, by Kinfoong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 30 packages, at $23.20, by Kwongfook-wo to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 250 bags, at $6.80, by Kwongfook-wo to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 50 bags, at $12.80, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $59.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 20 bags, at $22.50, Yun-wo-loong to travelling trader.
Shellfish, 10 packages, at $39.00, by Yuen-wo-loong to travelling trader.
China Root, 100 piculs, at $2.35, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

發燦記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1243 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Craigforth (str.)			Holliday, Wise & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Landwursten	Becker	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Kinfauns Castle	Dodd	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Carnarvonshire	Williams	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Taluesa		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Melrose	Neill	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Mary Belle Roberts	Trask	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Aureola	Ross	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PANG & CALCUTTA	Hindostan (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Delia	E. Basozábal	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lap-tek (str.)		Hongkong	E. J. Sage	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.

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HAVE just received a choice ASSORTMENT of CLOTHS, suitable for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, consisting of—

FANCY TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
TROUSERINGS of the latest Styles.
BLACK and BLUE BROAD CLOTHS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding BREECHES.
Light MELTONS for OVERCOATS.
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ALSO,

LONGCLOTH, FLANNELS, REGATTA, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE SHIRTS.
COLLARS and SCARVES of the latest fashions.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS of all kinds.
The Newest Shapes in FELT, DRAB SHELL, and SILK DRESS HATS.
GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, and SOLITAIRES.
HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, and PERFUMERY.
TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS in all Sizes.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
VELVET PILE, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETS, with HEARTH-RUGS to Match.
STAIR CARPETS with Brass Rods and Fittings.
FELT CARPET in Squares, and by the Yard.
VELVET PILE CENTRE and SOFA CARPETS.
LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS and STAIR COVERINGS.
COIR MATTINGS in all the usual widths, PLAIN and BORDERED MATS.
SHEEPSKIN CARRIAGE MATS.
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PLAIN and FANCY REPS, and WORSTED DAMASKS, in all the leading Colors.
TRIMMINGS and CURTAIN HOLDERS to Match.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
PLAIN and PRINTED CLOTHS by the Yard.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CRETONNE and other CHINTZS.
BRASS and WOOD CORNICE POLES, with fittings complete.
WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, in all Sizes.
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FEATHER PILLOWS in Linen Ticks.
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J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1873. [1827

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will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1873. [1828

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Vessels on the Berth.

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ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ZAMBESI*," Captain G. F. CATES, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 13th November, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 12th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1873, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 19th instant, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will le

Extracts.

AT PARTING.

Here we must part, we two that walked together
All a green gracious summer side by side;
Here we must part in misty Autumn weather;
So it is fated, so it shall abide.

O, my sweet lover, strong and proud and tender
Lean low your stately head to meet my kiss.
Let life to life, let soul to soul surrender
Its best and dearest at an hour like this.

Never again in all the years hereafter,
Never again, O love, to see you thus!
From summers yet unborn, like mocking laughter,
Odors and melodies will float to us!

Perhaps in future dreams, with haggard faces,
We shall clasp ghostly, weightless hands and weep;
A moment met for shadowy embraces,
Among the long mysterious halls of sleep.

Yes, like two spectres, we may stand together,
Vague shapes amid the vapor of dim dreams;
Sadder than now, in blurred, bleak Autumn weather;
Since this at least is, that shall only seem.

Edward Fawcett in the Galaxy

INDIA SHAWLS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Of late years the retail trade in camel's hair or India shawls has assumed such proportions that it is beginning to be regarded as one of the most important branches of the dry goods business. There are not more than four importers of these shawls in New York, and the entire trade of the country in these articles is in their hands, the cost of the goods putting it beyond the power of country dealers to carry an assorted stock. The prices of shawls range from $400 to $3,000, and therefore to keep large assortments and to hold stocks of varied patterns and different make requires the investment of large sums, which only the mammoth houses of this city can afford to make. The force of this statement will be admitted when it is known that the present stock of one Broadway establishment is estimated at $600,000. India shawls are named Dacca, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Umritzer, etc., after the districts it which they are made.

The labour, however, is what chiefly determines the value of a shawl, even when the texture is not the finest. The retail trade begins with the coming of Autumn and lasts until late in the winter. It would be interesting to know how much money is expended in one season in the purchase of these goods; but as the dealers are always unwilling to make a statement of their business, it is impossible to arrive at the fact with any degree of accuracy. Some idea of the magnitude of the trade may be formed, however, from the statement of a manager of the shawl department of a firm doing a large business in that class of merchandise in this city, who informed a reporter of the *Tribune* that twenty was the average daily sale of India shawls in his department.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN ITALY.

At Naples the condition of the mechanic is not at all an enviable one, the rate of wages ranging from about 1s. 6d. a day to 3s., an exception prevailing in favour of shipwrights, &c., who earn 10d. more. At the same time the value of money is less than it is in England, for though the bare necessaries of life are cheaper, everything else is far dearer, and it is calculated that a working man with a family would live as well on £7 or £8 in England as on £10 in Naples. An Englishman would not be able to live in Naples in the same manner as a native does; the diet he would require would be much more expensive, and he would be miserable in the damp, unventilated, filthy holes (called *bassi*) in which the native workman lodges; and unless he were careful he would run serious risks from the climate. Many Englishmen have gone to Naples in search of work, but all of them, with very few exceptions, have gone home again, finding that they were not appreciated by the Neapolitan employers, who objected to pay them more than the native hands. The few who appear to get on have special employment as engineers, managers, directors of factories, &c.; but, looking to the price they have to pay for "home comforts," it is doubtful if they are as well off as they would be in England. The province of Genoa contains some 650,000 inhabitants, of whom about one-fourth are engaged in agriculture,—many of the field labourers, however, working at some trade or manufacture to eke out their living; the women especially, who find occasional employment in coml-cleaning, glove-making, &c. The agriculturists are for the most part owners of small plots of land, on which they spend their untiring energies, but owing to the soil on the mountain slopes being torn up by the winter torrents and scorched by the summer sun, obtain but meagre harvests. These poor cultivators hardly manage to live, and numbers of them are emigrating yearly. The mechanics and artizans, on the contrary, are tolerably well off, and, indeed, are considered to be in a thriving condition. Shipbuilding employs a number of hands who, when work is plentiful, can earn from 25s. to 30s. a week. In ironworks and foundries the wages are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. In the cotton-mills and factories the men earn 2s. a day, and the women 1s. 2½d. The wages of paper-makers are from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day, according to their skill, but this trade is declining under the pressure of competition and the more perfected system of manufacture adopted by other countries. The wages in multitudes of other trades carried on in the province would average about the same as those given above. The workmen are as a rule a contented, hard-working, and peaceable set; strikes are scarcely known among them, and if disputes arise they are generally amicably settled. In the city of Genoa, savings banks are popular, the interest allowed to depositors being 4 and even 5 per cent. There are also societies for mutual relief, counting some 10,000 members. The following interesting contrast between the Italian working classes and those of England and France, is translated from the report of an Italian committee appointed to inquire into the subject:—"It is certain that the demands and the sufferings of our working classes are less than those of the English and French, but also they work less and produce less. Our workmen are in general more sober, more modest, more patient, more naturally intelligent, less open to the seductions of dangerous Utopian ideas, and have confidence, more than English or French, and as much as Germans, in mutual help and association. On the other hand, and taken in the mass, they are less assiduous, less laborious, less instructed, and possess less dignity and self-respect than these. From this it follows that the most salient point in the working-class question in our country is precisely the opposite of that which pre-occupies and troubles the great industrial nations of our day. For them, the great problem is this: How to insure continuous work and sufficient pay to a working population constantly on the increase, well taught, energetic, fired by the fever of work and gain, who, pressing on tumultuously and imperiously to the workshops, dictate terms to capital, and often compel their acceptance. For us instead the problem consists rather in finding means to inspire the consciousness and dignity of labour, to give the working man strength and stimulus, to rouse him from laziness, and to redeem from beggary a population as yet encumbered with parasites, idlers, vagabonds, to render yet more fruitful and productive the labour of the labourers, to arouse in the contented mediocrity of the masses the hope and the pride of a constant and progressive amelioration—to second, in a word, the desire and research of labour rather than to resist its demands and encroachments."—*Leisure Hour.*

A LIVELY IMAGINATION.

It must have been three weeks or a month after I entered the school that, on a rainy holiday, as I was walking through one of the halls alone, I was met by two boys, who ordered me peremptorily to "halt." . . . . "We have secured the offender," said one of my captors, "and now have the satisfaction of presenting him before this honourable Society." "The prisoner will stand in the middle of the room and look at me," said the presiding officer, in a tone of dignified severity. I was accordingly marched into the middle of the room and left alone, where I stood with folded arms, as became the grand occasion. "Arthur Bonnicastle," said the officer before mentioned, "you are brought before The High Society of Inquiry on a charge of telling so many lies that no dependence whatever can be placed upon your words. What have you to reply to this charge. Are you guilty or not guilty?" "I am not guilty. Who says I am?" I exclaimed indignantly. "Henry Hulm, advance," said the officer. . . . . "Very well," replied the officer, with a polite bow. "Pursue the course you think best." "Arthur," said Henry, addressing me directly, "did you ever tell me that, when you and your father were on the way to this school, your horse went so fast that he run down a black fox in the middle of the road, and cut off his tail with the wheel of the chaise, and that you sent the tail home to one of your sisters to wear in her winter hat?" "Yes, I did," I responded, with my face flaming and painful with shame. "And did your said horse really run down said fox in the middle of said road, and cut off said tail; and did you send home said tail to said sister to be worn in said hat?" inquired the judge, with a low, grum voice. "The prisoner will answer so that all can hear." "No," I replied, and looking for some justification of my story, I added: "but I did see a black fox—a real black fox, as plain as day!" "Oh! Oh! Oh!" ran around the room in chorus. "He did see a black fox, a real black fox, as plain as day!" "The witness will pursue his inquiries," said the officer. "Arthur," Henry continued, "did you or did not tell me that when on the way to this school you overtook Mr. and Mrs. Bird in their wagon, that you were invited into the wagon by Mrs. Bird, and that one of Mr. Bird's horses chased a calf on the road, caught it by the ear and tossed it over the fence and broke its leg?" "I s'pose I did," I said, growing desperate. "And did said horse really chase said calf, and catch him by said ear, and toss him over said fence, and break said leg?" inquired the officer. "He didn't catch him by the ear," I replied doggedly, "but he really did chase a calf." "Oh! Oh! Oh!" chimed in the chorus. "He didn't catch him by the ear, but he really did chase a calf!" "Witness," said the officer, "you will pursue your inquiries." "Arthur, did you or did you not tell me," Henry went on, "that you have an old friend who is soon to go to sea, and that he has promised to bring you a male and female monkey, a male and female bird of paradise, a barrel of pineapples, and a Shetland pony?" "It doesn't seem as if I told you exactly that," I replied. "Did you or did you not tell him so?" said the officer, severely. "Perhaps I did," I responded. "And did said friend, who is soon to go to said sea, really promise to bring you said monkeys, said birds of paradise, said pine-apples, and said pony?" "No," I replied, "but I really have an old friend who is going to sea, and he'll bring me anything I ask him to.—*From "Arthur Bonnicastle."*

Insurances.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 1618 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of *Thirty-three and one-third per cent.* (33⅓ %) on all LOCAL RISKS, instead of that of Ten per cent. (10 %) hitherto granted.

REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.

1m 1746 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of 360,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 40 Hongkong 16th October, 1872.

Insurances.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent,*

Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents, ½ per cent. per annum;
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents, ¾ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, 1 „

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ½ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months 3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months 6 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 875 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 20th July, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ½ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 878 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents, ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents, ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ½ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 878 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents, ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents, ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 8th November, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$110.00 a	$118.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	115.00 a	122.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	125.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.00 a	2.05
„ 8 a 8½ lbs	„	2.20 a	2.30
„ 9 a 10 lbs	„	3.00 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	„	2.20 a	2.50
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.65 a	2.80
„ 68 a 72 „	„	2.95 a	3.20
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.45 a	2.50
WHITE BROCADES	„	2.45 a	2.50
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	„	2.40 a	3.20
„ „ 40 „	„	3.50 a	3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	„	1.65 a	1.80
„ „ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs	„	2.90 a	2.92
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	„	3.70 a	3.75
DYED BROCADE DO.	„	3.70 a	3.75
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.70 a	5.80
CHINTZ	„	1.07 a	2.00
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.68 a	0.70
„ Brown	„	0.32 a	0.38
„ Red	„	0.78 a	0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.23 a	0.24
„ Genitian, 22 „	„	0.20 a	0.21
VELVETEENS, Black	„	0.25 a	0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.62 a	0.63
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.50 a	8.60
„ „ Assorted	„	8.10 a	8.20
HH Scarlet	„	8.40 a	8.50
„ „ Assorted	„	8.00 a	8.10
CAMLETS, SSS	„	16.50 a	17.00
„ SS	„	10.00 a	10.50
„ S	„	20.00 a	20.50
„ *BBB*	„	22.00 a	22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	„	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.25 a	4.30
„ Hoop	„	4.60 a	4.70
„ Bar	„	4.00 a	4.10
„ Small Round Rod	„	3.85 a	3.90
„ Wire	„	10.00 a	11.25
LEAD	„	6.95 a	7.15
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.50 a	4.65
„ Swedish	„	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	31.00 a	32.50
TIN PLATES	per box.	7.80 a	8.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English	„	155.00 a	157.00
„ American	„	158.00 a	160.00
SPELTER	„	7.50 a	7.05

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	„	15.00 a	15.20
„ Ningpo	„	16.50 a	17.00
„ Tientsin	„	16.00 a	16.20
„ Shantung	„	16.00 a	16.50
„ Bengal	„	12.50 a	17.00
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a	1.80
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	„	4.10 a	4.25
„ Black	„	3.65 a	3.80
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a	2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a	2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.70 a	1.75
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.65 a	1.80
„ Manila	„	2.05 a	2.10
„ Java	„	2.00 a	2.10
„ Singapore	„	1.70 a	1.75
„ Saigon	„	1.48 a	1.50
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	„	6.50 a	7.00
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.		
„ English steam		15.00 a	—
„ American Anthracite		14.00 a	—
„ Sydney		12.25 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.00 a	3.00
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	3.00 a	6.20
„ Banjar	„	5.10 a	5.25
PEPPER White	„	22.00 a	22.50
„ Black	„	15.20 a	15.30
BETEL NUT	„	3.25 a	4.00
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	„	3.50 a	3.75
„ „ South Seas	„	17.50 a	18.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	„	1.70 a	2.00
„ „ Siam	„	2.25 a	2.70
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.40 a	1.45
„ „ American, per barrel of 200 lbs		6.20 a	—
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
„ California	„	1.95 a	2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	„	6.75 a	7.20
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.50 a	3.80
„ „ West Coast, Dk. Brown	„	3.20 a	3.30
„ „ Manila, Dry White	„	4.20 a	4.50
„ „ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	„	15.50 a	16.00
PEAS, White	„	1.87 a	1.85
„ Green	„	1.85 a	2.40
„ Black, F	„	1.50 a	1.50
„ Yellow	„	1.65 a	1.75
MUSHROOMS	„	42.50 a	50.00
SEAWEED, Green	„	2.25 a	2.50
„ „ Cut	„	3.25 a	3.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	„	8.75 a	14.50
„ „ small	„	6.75 a	8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	„	6.25 a	7.00
BEES WAX, Japan	„	15.00 a	16.00
„ „ Hankow	„	6.70 a	6.80

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1150	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Dang Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tak-sing	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Glenlyon	J. Templeton	Brit. str	1375	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Haitoong	Punchard	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hindostan	J. A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lap Tek	Thebaud	Brit. str	463	E. J. Sage	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Mikado	S. Doane	Brit. str	1993	P. M. S. Co	
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sunda	C. Fraser	Brit. str	1217	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Zambesi	G. F. Cates	Brit. str	2400	P. & O. S. N. Co	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adella	Simpson	Amr. bk	334	Order	
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Dock Co	
Altagracia	B. de Onaindi	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Andreas	E. Peters	Ger. bk	398	Bourjau & Co	
Ariel	Moleson	Brit. bk	356	Order	
Aureola	Ross	Amr. bk	822	Order	
Auguste	A. Bernard	Fren. bk	840	Order	
Burton Stather	Carphin	Brit. bk	421	P. M. S. Co	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lensen	Ger. bk	596	Bourjau & Co	
Charley	Solevo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Gingalee	Anton	Brit. bk	339	Chinese	
City of Foochow	Tait	Brit. sh	1054	Order	
Crested Wave	Ronomp	Brit. bk	345	Order	
Daylight	Rademacher	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Dolia	E. Barorabat	Span. bk	784	Remedios & Co	
Eleanor Dixon	Hughes	Brit. bk	403	Thomas Howard & Co	
F. H. Drews	W. Versatz	Ger. bk	300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Finzel	R. Deas	Brit. bk	487	Borneo Co.	
Formosa	F. Paulsen	Brit. sch	274	Molchers & Co	
George Green	C. S. Wilcox	Amr. sh	999	Chinese	
Glenisla	Watts	Brit. bk	372	D. Lapraik & Co	
H. & L.	Blanchet	Fren. bg	246	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
H. Upmann	Schwartze	Ger. bk	375	Thos. Howard & Co	
Iconium	J. Margrom	Amr. bk	659	Burrows & Sons	
Joyce Phillips	Kirby	Brit. bk	514	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Kinfauns Castle	J. Dodds	Brit. sh	799	Russell & Co	
Labrador	W. Jones	Brit. sh	1242	Borneo Co., Limited	
Landwursten	J. G. Becker	Ger. bk	283	Siemssen & Co	
Maggie	C. H. Bisset	Brit. bk	191	Chinese	
Maria y Vicenta	Santa Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. sh	516	Rozario & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Order	
Mary B. Roberts	D. J. Trask	Amr. bk	469	Russell & Co	San Francisco
McNear	Coster	Amr. sh	1308	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	999	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Meridian	C. Zetterland	Siam. sch	294	Chinese	
Merom	Lowell	Amr. sh	1294	Borneo Co., Limited	
Moses Day	Woodworth	Amr. sh	1271	Borneo Co., Limited	
Ocean Beauty	G. Pearce	Brit. bk	579	P. M. S. S. Co	
Papa	F. Blose	Ger. bk	386	Siemssen & Co	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	718	Rozario & Co	D'din & S'ney
Rita	S. Gutierres	Span. bk	563	Order	
Ruth	C. Minto	Brit. bk	468	John Burd & Co	
Star of the South	E. Smith	Brit. bk	665	John Burd & Co	
St. Brycedale	Pearce	Brit. bk	302	Chinese	
Swordfish	A. H. Moller	Siam. sh	575	Chinese	
Three Brothers	H. Kuhlcke	Brit. bk	367	Chinese	
Tokatea	McKinnon	Brit. bk	1075	Rozario & Co	
Trio	J. Westerveld	Ned. sch	248	Siemssen & Co	
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Vidal	L. Rondeau	Fren. bk	409	Melchers & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	—	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Yokohama
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Yokohama
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Yokohama
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Comdr. Cameron	Amoy
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Yokohama
Kestral	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Hongkong
Mesnee